

MOROCCO NEGOTIATIONS TAKE A HOPEFUL TURN

Semi-Official Note Issued in
Paris Speaks of Probable
"Early Agreement."

BERLIN LESS OPTIMISTIC

Position of France in Europe
Greatly Strengthened by the
Way She Has Handled
Fatiguing Controversy.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The long period of national anxiety attendant on the Moroccan negotiations is drawing toward a satisfactory conclusion. The French people have been slow in accepting the optimism which has prevailed in Berlin for several days, and it was only to-day, after a semi-official communication to the press, based on Ambassador Cambon's telegraphic report to the Foreign Office of his interview with the German Foreign Minister yesterday, that sufficient reasons appeared for the conviction that the six months' uncertainty is nearing an end.

A semi-official note issued this afternoon says that the negotiations entered a new stage during yesterday's conversation between the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, and the French Ambassador to Germany, M. Cambon, promising an early agreement.

The note says that Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter did not give M. Cambon a written reply, but talked over with him certain modifications in a spirit of conciliation. No document was prepared because time would have been lost in transmitting it to Paris and in retransmitting the reply to Berlin.

The conversation, the note adds, makes a satisfactory issue probable, but it would be premature to consider all divergences as having disappeared. Another interview will take place on Thursday, and it is hoped that by the end of the week the negotiations will have reached a decisive turn.

A second semi-official communication to-night says that although the question of the economic interests of Germany in Morocco appears to be on the eve of settlement there remain other disputed points still to be settled.

Among these are questions relating to consular courts and to a system whereby the legations and consulates take certain natives under their protection. France desires in this regard that Germany shall accept in principle the eventual abrogation of the Convention of Madrid, concerning the question of jurisdiction in Morocco, and that Germany shall undertake not to increase the number of her protégés while awaiting such abrogation.

The French people, particularly those of the business world, have become weary of the daily agitations, the doubts, the rumors, the confusing reports of what was happening or likely to happen. It is the most serious controversy France has had with Germany since 1870, and the unity of the people, the firmness and tenacity of the government toward a formidable neighbor, with Great Britain always as a friend in the background, is regarded by foreign observers as worth the strain and worry that have been undergone.

France's position in Europe, it is generally considered, has been greatly strengthened.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—A semi-official news agency, referring to the latest phase of the Franco-German negotiations, says there are German demands of fundamental character which Germany cannot abandon. Respecting these a formal statement has been embodied in a letter handed to M. Cambon by Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, but these officials concluded that it was more practical to discuss orally the existing points of difference and try to prepare an outline which would do justice to the views of both sides.

There arose, however, several counter-

proposals, which the negotiators agreed to submit to their governments.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Sept. 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports to-day that an agreement has been reached by Germany and France on all points except one, and that the programme assures Germany's economic rights in Morocco. The brief time required for the preparation of the German answer to the French note shows, the correspondent says, how far the Franco-German understanding has progressed.

MARKETS ABROAD AGITATED

Consols Down—Berlin Bank
Rate Up—Loan Story Denied.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 20.—Consols changed hands at 76 11-16 yesterday, being the lowest figure yet touched in the long down grade of the British premier security. The fall was due to forced liquidation and strengthened the general feeling of depression due to the protracted negotiations between France and Germany, the situation in Russia, the troubles in Spain and Austria and the labor unrest at home.

There was a general decline in near-all classes of securities following the advance of the German bank rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

It is expected that the English rate will be raised to 4 per cent to-morrow. The bad effect of the raising of the Berlin bank rate was accentuated by a story cabled from Paris to the effect that the German government had asked France to lend her 400,000,000 francs (about \$80,000,000). The "Patrie," which sponsored the story in the French capital, added that the loan was being negotiated by the Rothschilds.

Authoritative denial was given yesterday to a report from Paris that J. P. Morgan had been asked to co-operate with European bankers in making a heavy loan to the German government, with the object of averting a possible panic in Germany next week, and that Mr. Morgan had agreed to advance the required sum, at 7 per cent interest, the entire loan being conditioned upon the German government giving a reply satisfactory to France on the Moroccan and Congo question before 6 o'clock last evening.

None of the great American banking houses has been asked to participate in a loan to Germany at this time, it is understood, although there is little reason to doubt that if a request of that nature had been made by their banking associates in Europe the proposal would readily have been accepted to.

IRISH SEPARATION A FACT

Railroad Strike Virtually Cuts
Her Off from Sister Isle.

Dublin, Sept. 19.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to-night adopted a resolution setting forth that unless the railway companies reinstate all the men and cease penalizing for refusal to handle "blackleg traffic" the society will call a national strike.

The strike continues to spread, and virtually all traffic to England has ceased. There were only two trains into and out of Limerick to-day. No violence is reported, but troops are guarding the Great Southern & Western company's lines. Traffic generally was disorganized, the service being very poor.

The executives of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants were in session to-day, considering the whole situation. Pending the result of these deliberations the strikers generally were quiet. The police guarding the terminals found little to do. The movement of goods has practically ceased, except on certain branches of the Great Northern.

An effort to fill the places of the men who have quit is being made. Forty Scottish strike breakers arrived here this morning and met with a hostile reception from the strikers, who attempted to stampede them. A big police escort routed the attacking party.

Another party of strike breakers from Manchester were met by strike pickets, who persuaded most of the newcomers not to go to work.

DENY PACHARZ'S STORY.

The German Odd Fellows' Home Association at a recent meeting adopted a resolution denying that it had received any of the \$6,200 which Richard Pacharz admitted he stole from Harris Brothers & Barnett, of this city, by whom he was employed.

When arraigned in General Sessions on August 17 for sentence after he had pleaded guilty Pacharz said he was a director of the Odd Fellows' Home and Orphan Asylum, at Mamaroneck, and pleaded that he had spent the stolen money for charitable purposes. He is still in the Tombs awaiting sentence.

KIEV MURDER STIRS

CZAR'S "RESENTMENT"

Imperial Rescript Pays Warm
Tribute to Emperor's "True
Servant," Stoylin.

BURIAL WILL BE AT KIEV

Court Influences at St. Petersburg
Gathering for Fight to
Control the Incoming
Administration.

Kiev, Sept. 19.—A mass for the repose of the soul of the assassinated Prime Minister, M. Stoylin, was celebrated to-day at the Kiev Hospital, where the statesman succumbed last night to his injuries.

Emperor Nicholas participated in the ceremonies, and at their conclusion conferred personal condolences to M. Stoylin's widow.

His majesty left Kiev this evening for Sebastopol, where the imperial party will take up for three months their residence in the newly built palace at Yalta, in the Crimea. Thousands of persons, cheering enthusiastically and singing repeatedly the national anthem, accompanied the Emperor through the streets from the hospital to the railroad station.

After an autopsy this morning the body of the dead Premier was embalmed.

A complete change has been made in the funeral arrangements. Before he died Stoylin expressed the wish to be buried at Kiev, and the Emperor ordered that his wishes should be respected. Accordingly, the body will not be taken to St. Petersburg, but will be removed to-morrow to the monastery of Peter and Paul. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, with a religious service in the monastery churchyard.

The Emperor sent a cross of white flowers as a tribute, and the Empress and Emperor Dowager telegraphed condolences to the widow.

Governor General Trepoff has issued a proclamation declaring that any acts of violence will be rigorously suppressed.

Emperor Nicholas, in a long rescript to the Governor General, says that he and the Empress have been deeply touched by the hearty welcome from all classes during their visit to Kiev, but "that the joyous feeling has been darkened by the ruthless outrage upon my true servant, the courageous champion of his trust."

"Yet the universal expressions of indignation," continues the Emperor's rescript, "convince us that all the right thinking among the population share our feeling of sorrowful resentment. Their sympathy will be indelibly engraved on our memory. I command you to convey to the whole population of the southwestern provinces our sincere thanks for the warm reception accorded us."

A Jewish student was stabbed to-night by thugs. Several other attacks upon young Jews occurred this evening.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—Court influences are converging for the fight to control the government that will succeed that of the late Premier Stoylin. The impression prevails that the tenure of office of M. Kokotoff will be temporary. The Nationalists fear they will be set aside if Kokotoff remains long at the head of the ministry. Several ministers also are out of harmony with the Minister of Finance, and accordingly there are numerous candidates for cabinet posts which are likely to be vacated.

M. Kokotoff is generally respected. He is enlightened on foreign and financial matters and a straightforward conservative in home politics. The phrase, "It is time to wind up the nationalistic animosity and inaugurate conciliation" is attributed to him. There is much speculation as to whether a more liberal or a more reactionary policy will be adopted.

The "Novoye Vremya" to-day says: "A new chapter in the history of Russia commences with the death of Stoylin. Socialism and Judaism must be taken in an iron grasp."

The "Rech" considers that Stoylin was big in individuality, but a political bankrupt, and that he has left the country an enormous task as a political legacy.

Geneva, Sept. 19.—The American Ambassador, Curtis Guild, Jr., who has just arrived here for a vacation, has received instructions to attend the funeral of the late Russian Premier. He left for Kiev to-night.

D. L. & W. STRIKE STILL ON

Road Officials Refuse to Consider
Arbitration Plan.

Scranton, Penn., Sept. 19.—All hope of a speedy settlement of the strike of the section men and foremen on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad system was abandoned here to-day, when the strike leaders received a telegram from P. J. Downey, Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Department of Labor, announcing that the officials of the company had refused to consider an arbitration plan offered by the men.

Mr. Downey was here Sunday night, conferring with the strike leaders, and took their proposal to the company's offices in New York. They asked for any fair arbitration plan of their demands for more wages and a fair hearing of the dismissed members of the grievance committee.

At the company's offices here it is said that only one-third of the 1,250 trackmen and foremen are on strike. A. B. Love, president of the trackmen's union, says that 90 per cent of the men are out.

The company's freight and passenger service, it is said, is being maintained on schedule, and the only trouble reported is the refusal of trackmen to light switch and signal lights.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN

Continued from first page.

ary and anarchistic in character—a movement, it may be assumed, directed against all social order."

The Spanish government had long been aware that some such movement was contemplated for the end of September, but was unwilling to take radical measures until its true character was apparent beyond the possibility of error. The movement was supported by the Socialists and possibly by the Extreme Republican party and was directed by a committee composed of Spaniards and foreigners, with headquarters at Barcelona.

Emissaries were sent out throughout the peninsula with instructions to foment general strikes in all the provinces, the object being to paralyze the life of the nation by stopping all public services. The government laid plans accordingly, and is resolved upon the re-establishment of order as rapidly as possible and at any cost.

The authorities assert that the General Union of Labor, which proclaimed a general strike, only represents a limited number of workers. Among the delegates who voted for this strike was the president of the Railroad Workers, but as this union has only recently been organized it is possible that the movement will fall so far as it concerns the railroads.

Late dispatches from Barcelona and Saragossa say that all is quiet in those cities.

Bilbao, Sept. 19.—Troops this afternoon fired on a crowd that was endeavoring to rescue prisoners, including strike leaders, who were being taken through the streets. Twenty-six persons were wounded.

The situation is grave.

Ferrol, Sept. 19.—The arsenal workers have joined the strike movement. Three thousand of them paraded the streets to-day and ordered the storekeepers to close their places of business.

Cordoba, Sept. 19.—The strike at Seville is now general. Groups of workmen paraded through the city to-day, forcing the manufacturers to close, stoning the cars and tearing up the tracks. Collisions with the police and civil guards occurred constantly. One band of rioters attempted to storm the branch office of the Credit Lyonnais, but was repulsed by the police.

London, Sept. 19.—The overthrow of the Spanish monarchy was insured against at Lloyds this afternoon, when the high rate of 25 guineas (approximately \$250 per cent) was being paid for policies.

The last previous time that martial law was declared in Spain was in the summer of 1909, when the efforts of the government to put down the revolutionary outbreak culminated in the execution of Professor Ferrer, a distinguished educationalist of anti-monarchical principles. The trouble which began at Barcelona was caused by popular opposition to the Spanish campaign against the Rif in Morocco. The calling out of reserves for the reinforcement of the army was a signal for a general strike and the beginning of mob violence.

Barcelona was for a time at the mercy of a mob, which burned churches and monastic institutions. Much blood was shed before the disorders were suppressed. This was late in July. Early in August an attempt to create a general strike in Madrid failed. Ferrer was arrested, charged with being the prime mover in the revolutionary activity at Barcelona, tried by court martial and shot on October 13.

PORTUGUESE PEASANTS FIGHT

Twelve Hundred Resist Church Inven-
tory—Royalties at Bottom of Trouble.

Lisbon (via the frontier), Sept. 19.—State officials yesterday proceeded to Penacova, near Coimbra, to make an inventory of the Church property. The inhabitants, advised of their approach, sounded the church bells and gathered to the number of more than twelve hundred.

The vanguard was formed of three hundred women, armed with pitchforks, knives and shotguns. The local military forces being unable to resist the onslaught fled ingloriously. Reinforcements were dispatched to the scene and a fierce fight followed, the inhabitants being forced to give way.

The officials burst in the doors of the church, only to find the edifice empty. Rich paintings, statuary, the altar furnishings and tapestries had been removed and hidden.

The same thing happened in the churches of the neighboring villages, and the officials were forced to abandon the district.

Complete tranquility will return only after the Royallists on the frontier have been forced to submit to the new regime or dispersed. Foreign capital has been withdrawn and trade is paralyzed.

In the meantime Captain Couceiro, leader of the Royallists, has issued a circular saying that as soon as the Royallists are victorious a great plebiscite will be taken to decide whether the detested Manuel or the Pretender Miguel will be called to assume the crown.

WORTHINGTON WHITEHOUSE SUE

Worthington Whitehouse, cotton leader and picked by a fashion expert as one of two best dressed men in New York, is being sued in the Supreme Court on a note for \$128.

The plaintiff is Clarence Porter, who turned the note over to Harris & Harris. Worthington made the paper on May 3 last and it was for sixty days, which have expired without the maker meeting the note.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailled anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Our Men's Soft Hats

for Fall wear reflect the acme of style and quality of the best French, Austrian, English and American manufacturers—

We're showing all the fashionable color-tones in the popular roughish "scratch-up" felts, velour, plain felt, stitched tweeds, and Bannockburns.

Also the newest shapes in light and medium weight self-conforming Derbies.

Full-crown Caps in Scotch cheviot, Saxony plaids and homespun.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

STACHELBERG

(10 ct. size) CIGARS

A large percentage of the total number of Clear Havana cigars sell at 10c. We determined, therefore, to place before the public the best value in Clear Havana cigars it is possible to get anywhere for a dime.

Ask for Stachelberg cigars, in either the King or Duke Size.

The manufacturer's and our profits have been cut to bed rock to prove our claim, and this advantage is yours to accept.

10 cts.
—one or a thousand

CIGARS UNITED CIGAR STORES CIGARS

PROBE HORSE MEAT PLANT

Continued from first page.

plant by his successor as "dead horse" wagon driver.

Getting these various jobs means that Dr. Wiley's men first had to provide for other and better jobs for the men they found at work for the firm when the investigation started, but once their foundation was established they built up their case rapidly and surely.

Shadowed Employees Also.

Employees of all classes, as well as minor bosses and the members of the firm, were shadowed continuously, and the investigation disclosed, it was reported yesterday, that horse meat was being sold, not only abroad, but also in this country, and particularly in New Jersey and New York states.

Another feature of the widespread work of Dr. Wiley's men was an examination of American consulate office records abroad, and especially in Holland, for invoices of all horse meat consignments imported from the United States.

One theory on which the pure food men worked was that the horse meat thus sent abroad from American dealers was later returned to this country in the guise of imported frankfurters, and "back tracers" were put on all such goods imported from Europe.

Eugene J. Schwarz, the president of the firm, said last night that under the law there was nothing to prevent the sale of horse meat for human consumption in this country. He added that there were certain restrictions, but nothing prohibitory in the law regarding the sale of horse meat.

He pointed to the following advertisement, which he said had been run by his firm in "The Newark Evening News" for several months:

HORSE OWNERS!
Every time we pay \$7 for your dead or condemned horse or cow, we get our competitors' meat for nothing!
WANTED, 1,000 dead or condemned horses and cows per week.
AT \$7 EACH
Prompt service, night and day.
SCHWARTZ BROS. CO.,
1100 Harrison ave.,
Kearny, N. J.
L. D. Phone, 2210 Local, 57.

"That ad," said Mr. Schwarz, "was our principal source of supply. We used only live horses. We have made two shipments to Holland, of about 158 barrels, 480 pounds to the barrel."

Explains the Firm's Business.
Mr. Schwarz proceeded with a statement in which he said that the main business of his firm had been the rendering of dead animals into fertilizer and other products. In the course of that business they are often called upon, he said, to remove animals which had been in prime condition, but which were killed because of a broken leg or some injury not affecting the health of the animal.

As this kind of meat was considered proper food in some European countries the firm took up the business of pickling and exporting horse meat, and to that end endeavoring to secure United States inspection and tagging of their product. Solicitor McCabe of the Department of Agriculture, however, said Mr. Schwarz, ruled that the meat inspection law did not take cognizance of horse meat, and under that ruling inspection was denied them. That got them into trouble with the government of Holland, but the trouble was later smoothed out by an agreement of the Schwarz firm to have their product inspected and certified by a veterinarian.

Dr. E. L. Baldwin, of Jersey City, a licensed state veterinarian, was there-

Andrew Alexander

Men's Shoes at \$5

A great line, stylish, comfortable, durable, good to look at. All sizes and widths in tan and black calfskin, patent leather and kid skin with competent men to fit them.

SIXTH AVENUE AT NINETEENTH STREET.

fore employed and inspected the plant daily, explained Schwarz, as did also Health Inspector Albert E. Geisler, of Kearny.

According to the statement made by Mr. Schwarz, he believes that the entire story of alleged lawbreaking in connection with his business was instigated as a "conspiracy," supported by the Beef Trust and the Fertilizer Trust. He charges that even the government employees, the Wiley men, were "taken in" by the two trusts which wanted to see the Schwarz firm driven out of business.

Geisler, according to the Wiley men, was the town official who tipped off the Schwarz Brothers firm, and not only enabled them to evade a clash with the federal authorities by holding up their prospective shipment, but also gave warning to horse meat dealers generally that the business was under the scrutiny of the pure food inspectors.

Schwarz said last night that this conspiracy had gone to such a length that some of Wiley's men had entered his plant at night and poisoned the brine in which the horse meat was being pickled.

AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH

John W. Rosenbaum Lost Control of Biplane Near Ground.

Dewitt, Iowa, Sept. 19.—John W. Rosenbaum, of Chicago, was killed here to-day, when his aeroplane fell from a height of fifty feet. He had been in the air only twenty minutes when he lost control of the machine.

Rosenbaum was making a trial flight when he met death. He was using a Curtiss biplane which had been at the Dewitt fair last week. At that time Ludwig, an aviator, failed to make a flight. Rosenbaum this afternoon said he would prove that the machine would fly. He had just started to descend when he lost control.

TROUBLE FURTHER DELAYS WARD

Corning, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Because of a slight defect in a motor attachment James J. Ward, the aviator, was obliged to-day to abandon until to-morrow his attempts to continue his coast-to-coast aeroplane trip.

In attempting to start his machine at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon he discovered that the oil connections of his engine were cracked. He expects repairs to be completed some time to-morrow, when he will try to make Attica without a stop.

BRINGS AIRSHIPS OF NEW TYPE.

The French liner Niagara brought over yesterday two aeroplanes of the Duperré type, designed by Charles Doyt, an English aviator, at the Nassau Boulevard aerodrome. This type of machine has never been seen before in this country. One of the two arriving on the Niagara is of 30 horsepower, with two seats, designed for carrying a passenger, and the other is of 40 horsepower, with one seat for the aviator alone.

WOMAN IN BIG BANK ROBBERY.

New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 19.—A woman is thought to have been concerned in the Bank of Montreal robbery case. The officials now believe the gang rented a house or office in this city, where they remained for several weeks planning the coup. The woman probably obtained accurate information of the bank through opening an account. The burglars, with their loot, it is supposed, are still in this vicinity.

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